ROYALTY GREETS THE MARBURGS

The Presentation of the New Minister to Belgium.

QUEEN AND MRS. MARBURG

MISS CHRISTINE MARBURG ALSO PRESENTED WITH MOTHER.

Gorgeous State Carriages Convey Baltimoreans to the Palace—King Albert Surprises Mr. Marburg by Knowledge of His Writings on Literature and Political Economy. The Queen Impresses Mrs. Marburg by Her Acquaintance With the Family of the Minister.

Special to The American.

New York, February 1.—A cablegram to the Sunday World from Brussels says: King Albert gave this week the first audience to Theodore Marburg, the new American minister, for the presentation of credentials. Three gorgeously emblazoned state carriages, with coachmen and footmen in scarlet liveries, were sent by the King to the American Legation to convey the Minister and his staff to the palace before luncheon. In the party with the minister were J. Butler Wright, the secretary, and Lieutenant Colonel John S. Parke, the military attache.

Mrs. Marburg had an audience with Queen Elizabeth at the same time, and a special exception was made to the regulations in order to allow the presentation of Miss Christine Marburg to the Queen with her mother.

The Queen met them herself at the door, having sent away all her ladies in waiting, and leading Mrs. Marburg by the hand to a sofa, immediately began asking after her sons, naming each and mentioning their ages.

Mrs. Marburg was struck not only by the Queen's intimate acquaintance with her visitor's family affairs, but by her beautiful expression when speaking of the children.

The Queen, being in mourning for her mother-in-law, the Countess of Flanders, wore a gown of black crepe and jet ornaments, except a gold watch and bracelet.

Mrs. and Miss Marburg also wore court mourning.

Minister Marburg was presented to King Albert by Foreign Minister Davignon and Count de Grunne, lord chamberlain. King Albert received him most cordially and kept him an unusually long time paying compliments to America and asking questions about the country. He said that his admiration for the good qualities of the Americans, especially their energy, was due not only to his incessant reading of books on all subjects connected with America, but to his remembrance of a delightful visit in the United States.

Evidently the King keeps well informed upon American affairs, for he spoke with knowledge of the Panama Canal, referred to the recent presidential campaign and praised among other things American hygienic aims, particularly with regard to the working people and in stamping out yellow fever in the West Indies.

The King astonished Mr. Marburg by complimenting him on his writings on literature, politics and political economy and by displaying a thorough acquaintance with everything about the new Minister.

When the audience ended the King conducted the party to the Queen's salon, where Minister Marburg was presented to the Queen and joined his wife and daughter.

FOR UNADORNED TRUTH

Dr. W. H. Howell Scores Attitude of Scientists Toward Newspapers.

Special Dispatch to The American.

New York, February 1.—Dr. William H. Howell, of the department of physiology of the Johns Hopkins University, in his remarks upon the Biological Investigation in America, during the banquet of the Association of Johns Hopkins Alumni of New York and New Jersey, at the Hotel Lafayette last night, referred to the fact that the nature of the work that these men are doing and the lines of scientific progress in general are poorly understood by the public.

The cause of this condition lies partly, he thought, in the attitude of the scientific men themselves, but mainly in the fact that the press in their reports have put entirely too much emphasis on the sensational aspects.

"As a matter of fact," he went on to say, "both the daily press and the magazines misrepresent science before the public. Under present conditions, scientific workers as a rule are unwilling to help the press in disseminating information of a kind that it would be good and interesting for the public to know because they cannot yield to this pressure for sensationalism.

"The unadorned truth in such matters would probably interest the public, but naturally, a writer whose imagination is not limited by a regard for facts can give his contributions a livelier flavor. It is a fact that the investigator in science fears the newspaper reporter. The reporter has the power, and often uses it, of making the scientist appear in a false or ridiculous light. Very naturally, the investigator has no great desire to furnish an interesting item at the cost of losing the respect of his colleagues. If the time comes when the newspapers and magazines are willing to make interest the subsidiary and facts the primary consideration in their reports on science, they will find scientific men more than ready to cooperate.

"Two suggestions are offered to promote this co-operation. First, when a scientist is interviewed upon his subject, let his remarks appear in his own words without ornamentation, additions or omissions.

"Second, when the magazines or newspapers wish articles of general information on new movements in science, let them approach the men who are really engaged in the work and not engage professional writers who profess to know how to interest the public, but who totally fail to communicate that charm which attaches to the words of a man who knows what he is talking about. There are a number of such workers who can write attractively as well as truthfully. The newspapers ought to discover them."

MODERNIZING SUBTREASURY

The Government Adopts Clearing-house Methods.

Washington, February 1.—The United States Treasury today revolutionized its business system and placed the ordinary fiscal transactions of the federal government on a modern basis. The change, it is declared, will prevent in large measure the temporary tying up in the vaults of the subtreasuries of a large amount of money available for circulation without increasing the deposits of the government in the banks.

Beginning today, the daily government receipts from customs, internal revenue and other sources will be placed with the national bank depositories to the credit of the treasurer of the United States. All checks of government disbursing officers will be drawn on the treasurer and will be payable at any subtreasury or national bank depositary in any part of the country. A national bank depositary paying one of these checks may immediately reimburse its specified government account from daily receipts of customs or internal revenue deposited with it, and forward to the nearest subtreasury only the remainder of the receipts. This extends the clearinghouse priuciple to the government business system.

In the past all receipts in the shape of checks for customs duties or internal revenue taxes have been forwarded to the subtreasuries for conversion into actual cash. This process, which, it is said, drew money into the Treasury unnecessarily for a limited time, at least, will now be avoided. Also, it is declared, the change will obviate the payment by pensioners and others of exchange on government checks.

ONE DOLLAR FOR LIBEL

Mrs. Carrie E. Cope Awarded That Amount From Bishop.

Kansas City, Mo., February 1.—A jury in the Federal Court, Kansas City, Kan., late today returned a verdict in the libel suit of Mrs. Carrie E. Cope, of Topeka, granting her damages in the amount of $1 against Bishop David H. Moore (Methodist), of Cincinnati, but deciding she was entitled to no damages from Mrs. George O. Robinson, of Detroit, Mich., sued jointly with Bishop Moore. Mrs. Cope sued each defendant for $50,000.

The alleged libel grew out of a famous Kansas church controversy. Mrs. Fannie Murray, of Atchison county, Kan., died in 1907 leaving $10,000 to Kansas home missions. Two societies, both Methodists, claimed the fund. Mrs. Cope obtained part of it. The other society sued her. Hhen the Bishop of the church stepped in and made an effort to settle the dispute. Bishop Moore was appointed by the conference to investigate. He wrote to Mrs, Robinson and told her the national society ought to join and sustain the suits brought to obtain the money.

"If you don't," he wrote, "I don't believe you will ever see a cent of it again."

It was this pointed sentence that caused Mrs. Cope to bring suit. Mrs. Robinson sent copies of the Bishop's letter to other national officers of the missionary society and Mrs. Cope thereupon sued Mrs. Robinson on the grounds that she had circulated the Bishop's letter.

Both Bishop Moore and Mrs. Robinson set up that there was no malice in their actions toward Mrs. Cope.

ALARMS SUFFRAGIST HIKERS

Scheme to Scatter Mice Along the Line of Parade.

Washington, February 1.—Scampering rats and mice are counted on by college students to stampede the suffragist parade on March 3 and the unusual demand for rodents was explained today when the plot, that has spread through virtually every college in the capital, was learned. The collegians intend, it has developed, to post their forces along the length of Pennsylvania avenue and at a prearranged signal dash into the marching line with handbags or parcels containing the mice, shaking them out into the street. They anticipate the greatest display of hosiery and lingerie ever seen.

When the plot was uncovered the suffragist leaders were dismayed. Appeal to the police has been made and Commissioner Rudolph has promised protection. The police, however, cannot make arrests until after the mice have been liberated and the women fail to see that arrests will remedy the situation.

"It's just perfectly horrid," said a blonde suffragist at national headquarters today, shuddering at the prospects. "Of course, I'm not frightened, but there are so many timid women. And, besides, a mouse is a mouse."

In an effort to convert the men to the cause of universal suffrage it was announced today that "experience" meetings for "men only" would be held next week. The speakers will be women and they will be prepared to answer any questions that may be asked.

CRAZED BY SOOTHSAYERS

Woman Tries to Drown Herself by Jumping From Steamer.

Special Dispatch to The American.

New York, February 1.—Crazed by repeated visits to fortune-tellers, who had told her she would be destroyed in a great conflagration if she returned to Ireland, Mrs. Mary Walsh jumped off the gangplank of the steamer Cymric today as she was being led on board by her husband. A stalwart young quartermaster, John Burcheil, plunged in after the screaming woman as she floundered about in the icy water. He succeeded in reaching the piling of the dock with the woman under his arm, and hung on while other men went to the rescue and hauled them both out with ropes.

John Walsh, the woman's husband, said his wife had been deeply impressed with the things told her by professional soothsayers in Philadelphia, and that just before they left their home in that city she paid a visit to one fortune-teller, who informed her she would either be destroyed by fire in Ireland or would be forced to change her religion as soon as she landed.

The couple had their three children with them, and were booked for the steerage. When the woman was hauled from the water she became violently insane and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Dr. Burkhart Says

The Lord May Forgive You, but I Will Not, If You Don't Go to Your Drug Store and Get a 30-day Treatment of My Vegetable Compound.

Dr. W. S. Burkhart As He Is Today. Owes His Robust Health and Gain of 90 Pounds to Taking His Own Medicine, As Needed, for the Past 25 Years.

It only costs you 25 cents to get rid of that bad, sick, sour, bloated stomach, that mean, bilious liver, kidney trouble, constipation, and that sick, despondent feeling from headache.

I give you more for 25 cents than any one else could give you for $5.00, and what is more, you simply deposit the 25 cents with any druggist, and if you are not satisfied he will return your money. Take me at my word. You take no chance and you will always feel grateful towards me for this offer.

Shake off the burden of sickness, my friend. Do it today. 25 cents will put you on your feet. Remember, the druggist knows that for twenty-five years, I have kept my word, to let you be the judge. No cure, your money back for the mere asking. Get the treatment today. Be sure to ask for and see that you get Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound.

EXPECTED MORE OF THE BRITISH

Representatives of the Allies Are Disappointed.

NO VERY STRONG INFLUENCE

A POSSIBLE BASIS FOR RESUMING THE PEACE PARLEYS.

Such Is the Sense of the Meeting of the Ambassadors of the Powers Yesterday—Turkey Renews Declaration to the Powers of Her Desire for Peace and Refers Again to Her Sacrifices—Also Speaks of the "Ungenerous Conduct" of the Allies.

London, February 1.—In Turkish and Balkan headquarters the expectation has been intense the whole day of some move by the powers, either collectively or separately, to avert the threatened war. Russia and Austria, the two nations most interested in near Eastern conditions, and Great Britain, which has peculiar reasons as host of the conference for wishing to see it succeed, are looked to particularly for an effort to bridge the narrow gulf which separates the peace terms of the combatants.

Although the delegates thanked England in glowing terms for her hospitality, some of them do not think she gave as much assistance as she might have. They point out that they came a great distance from the Balkan states to London, which in some ways is not adapted to intercourse between delegations, only because they trusted that British influence in favor of peace would make itself strongly felt. The delegates of this mind oppose the idea of returning to London for the conclusion of peace, if the war is renewed.

A POSSIBLE BASIS.

The ambassadors of the powers met today and later notified their respective governments that the sense of the meeting was that the Turkish reply to the powers' note afforded a possible basis for resuming peace negotiations. They suggested bringing this view to the attention of Bulgaria, but any attempt by the powers toward a reconciliation of the belligerents is hampered by the fact that only two days remain before the armistice ends.

The Turkish delegates have received instructions from their government to renew the declaration to the representatives of the powers and to the British Foreign secretary Sir Edward Grey, that Turkey desires peace and has made great sacrifices to attain this object, as well as to show deference to the powers' wishes, but cannot be expected to accept terms wounding her dignity and causing internal disorders.

MAY GO FURTHER.

Rechad Pasha and Nizami Pasha, speaking to the ambassadors, added to the foregoing statement such strong expressions of their desire for peace and such condemnation of what they called "the ungenerous conduct" of the allies, and the advisability of the belligerents reaching a compromise, that they gave the impression that the Ottoman government perhaps is ready to make further concessions in the matter of Adrianople.

The Balkan plenipotentiaries, speaking for publication today, reasserted their desire for another campaign which would make them absolute dictators of peace on their own terms and would satisfy their ambitions to absorb European Turkey entirely, which would include Constantinople. Dr. Daneff, head of the Bulgarians, said:

"We leave England, having shown the world that the Balkan union is not a bluff, but a real and important factor in Near Eastern politics. We intend that our alliance shall remain alive and intact.

THEIR MAGNA CHARTA.

"The feature of the situation which stands out is the unity of the great powers and the fact that none of them desires to take advantage of the troublous state of affairs in the Near East. I am convinced that all the powers desire peace. The allies will always regard the collective note of the powers to Turkey as their Magna Charta.

"The immediate future rests with rifles and guns. Probably the contest will be short and sharp. Probably there is in store for the world a bigger surprise than the earlier events of the war provided.

"I have noticed in some quarters a disposition to accuse us of not exhibiting a conciliatory spirit. Is the public aware that in deference to the powers the allies on three separate occasions deferred the final act? To remain longer would be undignified and ridiculous."

TURKEY BANKRUPT.

Though it is admitted that no European can hope to quite understand the Oriental mind and to fathom the deep strategy of the Ottoman Empire, diplomats here tonight thought it to be certain that Turkey could not longer carry on effective warfare for lack of both money and men. That the Porte is bankrupt, Europe had good grounds to believe, and it is certain that none of the powers will finance the empire for continued belligerency. Since the declaration of the armistice, Turkey has moved across into Europe something like 300,000 troops from Asia Minor, but they are poorly drilled and not overly well armed and military experts say they cannot cope with the soldiers of the allies.

"The experts, therefore, believe that Turkey's apparent determination to fight again is just another of the Ottoman bluffs, perhaps the trump card of the Porte. They think Turkey is going to fight, confident in the belief that the great powers will not tolerate further hostilities. The Turk, they hold, would rather lose his European territory by being forced to bow gracefully to the will of Europe than to admit defeat at the hands of the allies, and capitulate to the demand of her enemies."

ALLIES' HEAVY LOSSES.

Another possibility of the situation is that if the powers allow the belligerents to begin actual warfare again, the allies may be more amenable to reason than they now are, and a deal might be made whereby Turkey could retain the Moslem shrines and mosques that made Adrianople the Holy City, and also the Aegean Islands, commanding the Dardanelles, and the coast of Asia Minor.

The allies all have suffered heavy losses in men and money in the war up to date. They have spent almost $2,000,000 daily maintaining their fighting forces during the armistice. Their exchequers are sadly depleted and their yeomanry is thinned out to an alarming extent.

The Balkan states have conquered about 23,000 square miles of Turkish territory, but if fighting is renewed, they will have to hold it by force of arms. It would require many thousands of men to hold the country already taken, and to do this in addition to maintaining an offensive fighting force against the Turks in the field would, the experts say, require more men than the allies can muster.

MARMORA SEA MINED

Vessels Barred at Night From Harbor of Salonika.

Washington, February 1.—Minister Schurman at Athens reported today that vessels would not be allowed to enter the harbor of Salonika after nightfall. Ambassador Rockhill cables from Constantinople confirming the report that the armistice had been denounced and that hostilities were expected to be resumed Monday evening.

Minister Jackson from Sofia reported that the Bulgarian Foreign Minister had notified him officially that the whole of the littoral of the Sea of Marmora, now occupied by Bulgarian troops, had been protected by mines.

THE KAISER'S ONLY DAUGHTER

—Underwood & Underwood.

The very latest photograph of the twenty-year-old beautiful Princess Victoria Louise, the only daughter of Emperor William of Germany. She is the seventh child to bless the home of the German ruler and was born in 1892.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA

A Letter That May Lead to Demobilization of Armies.

St. Petersburg, February 1.—A letter from Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary to Emperor Nicholas of Russia, which is expected to clear up the Austro-Russian situation and lead to the demobilization of the Austrian and Russian armies, is on the way from Vienna in the hands of Prince Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingsfuerst, formerly Austro-Hungarian military attache here.

AUSTRIAN WAR MOVES

Eurolling Supplementary Reservists on the Frontiers.

St. Petersburg, February 1.—Austria-Hungary continues the active enrollment of supplemntary reservists in the frontier districts bordering on Russia and Servia, according to a dispatch from Prague.

A force of 250,000 Austro-Hungarian troops is now concentrated in Bosnia.

Turkish Troops Fight Each Other.

Sofia, Bulgaria, February 1.—Turkish deserters who reached the Bulgarian headquarters at Demetica today told of the occurrence of sanguinary conflicts between rival factions of Turkish troops in the Tchatalja lines. The deserters declared that they fled from the Turkish camps because the Young Turks were persecuting partisans of the late commander-in-chief, Nazim Pasha, who was killed during the outbreak at Constantinople.

Steamship Pool Declares War.

Vienna, Austria, February 1.—The transatlantic steamship pool today declared war on the Mediterranean service of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Having failed during the recent conference at Berlin to secure the adhesion of the Canadian Company to the pool, the Cunard Line has now applied to the Austrian government for a concession for a steamship service between Trieste, Austria, and Portland, Me., with the privilege of establishing branch emigration offices throughout the monarchy.

CONDEMNS MILITANTS' ACTS

Lady Paget Says English Suffragettes' Methods Are Silly.

Special Dispatch to The American.

New York, February 1.—Condemnation of the methods employed by the British suffragettes was expressed in strong terms today by Lady Julia Paget and Sir John Paget, who arrived from Liverpool on the steamer Celtic. Lady Paget is prominent in London as an anti, and when informed of the latest letter-box and window-smashing crusades of the militants of the opposite faith in London she said:

"Such actions are too silly for persons of thinking minds to consider."

Sir John echoed her scorn by saying: "They are getting farther and farther away from suffrage every day. When they get to destroying our letters and breaking shop windows, it is time they were handled as we would handle obstreperous men under like conditions. They will never get the vote by such actions, for the Englishman is not to be browbeaten into a thing."

Lady Paget is an American, the daughter of George Moke, and has lived in England since she was a child.

THE TWO MEANEST MEN

Aged Connecticut Man With Rich Son Goes to Almshouse.

Special Dispatch to The American.

New Milford, Ct., February 1.—"Old man" Curtis, a character long familiar to the people of this city, has been sent to the poorhouse despite the fact that his son, William Curtis, who lives near here, is one of the wealthiest farmers in the section and reputed to be worth $80,000. The son said today that he let his father go to the almshouse because, when a small boy, his father forced him to work and then took every cent of his pay.

"Old man" Curtis said his son was "too mean to give him a meal without making a fuss over it like it was a million dollars."

The general impression in New Milford is that it has the distinction of numbering among its citizens the two meanest men in the world.

HOLLAND'S LITTLE PRINCESS

—American Press Association.

JULIANA, ONLY CHILD OF THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND AND HER CONSORT, PRINCE HENRY.

A SMASHER IN LONDON TOWER

Suffragette Breaks Glass Case in Jewel Room.

PALACES IN LONDON CLOSED

MR. CHURCHILL FEARS FOR SAFETY OF HIS CHILD.

Rumors That Militant Suffragettes Might Kidnap the Little One—Threats Made of Throwing Vitrol in the Faces of the Premier and Other British Government Officials — Incendiary Fires Are Also Feared—The Women Have Upset Official Equanimity.

Special Cablegram to The American.

London, February 1.—Owing to the threats of the militant suffragettes to wreck public property until their demands are granted, the royal palaces of Kensington, Hampton Court, Kew and Holyrood have been closed to the public until further notice. Official notification to this effect was published today.

All four palaces are favorite resorts of the people, whose wrath it is thought will be visited on the suffragettes whenever an opportunity offers.

It is reported that all the public museums and similar institutions are also to be closed.

The precautions taken by the authorities in the various public buildings appeared fully justified this afternoon when a suffragette entered the Tower of London and smashed a glass case in the Jewel House with a piece of iron hidden in the sleeve of her coat. She was arrested.

The suffragettes have vowed to bring their grievance home to the general public by destroying property of all kinds and by interfering with public utilities, but so far they are succeeded in arousing tolerant curiosity and some degree of amusement. If their acts, though seriously curtain the privileges of the people, it is believed by the government that public sentiment might do more to curb the depredations of the suffragettes than jail sentences.

Tonight the women, under the leadership of Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Despard and "General" Mrs. Flora Drummond, attempted street meetings in several parts of London, but their followers were promptly dispersed by the police.

CHURCHILL ALARMED.

Alarmed by rumors that his child would be kidnapped, Winston Churchill has four policemen constantly on guard outside his house. He is not lacking in personal courage, but his beautiful wife has urged the authorities to take ample precaution against the suffragettes. The Churchill baby is invariably followed by plain-clothes men from Scotland Yard when the nurse takes the child out for an airing.

Prime Minister Asquith objects strongly to having a body guard, but the police commissioner is not at all satisfied with the promise made by suffragette leaders to respect human life.

He has pointed out that some of the younger and more ardent suffragettes have openly threatened to throw vitriol, which the police consider almost as serious as murder.

Incendiary fires, however, are most feared by the authorities. They firmly believe an attempt will be made to burn the principal government buildings. The force of night policemen in the neighborhood of Westminster, consequently, has been doubled.

MRS. PANKHURST'S TALK.

"The price paid for any great chapter of history in any country," said Mrs. Emaline Pankhurst, suffragette leader, "is enormous, and sometimes costs human life. The other side hasn't paid with any lives, but we have. I have, for my sister died three days after her release from Bristol prison. Physicians said death was due to the harsh treatment she received while a prisoner. We've lost many others, too, who died as a result of prison treatment."

Mrs. Pankhurst is extremely busy—in fact, too busy to go to prison, much to her sorrow. Her labors are somewhat lightened by the assistance of Miss Zelie Emerson, of Detroit, who looks after much of the detail work.

"I wish," said Mrs. Pankhurst, "that you would give my sympathizers in the United States a message. Tell them we haven't lost courage; that we intend to keep up a relentless warfare by using every conceivable method possible until we have succeeded in getting a vote."

Instead of the mad, dashing enthusiasm characteristic of Mrs. Pankhurst a year ago, she now has assumed a reserve, seemingly due to calm fortitude. But her spirit of optimism and determination to win has, if anything, increased. Her hair is grayer, and at times a certain sadness is detected in her voice. Occasionally she struggled to stem tears, as she reviewed hard battles of the last seven years.

WANT AMERICAN MONEY.

"We must have the help of our friends in America," she said. "We have a war chest which will hold as much money as they can afford to send us. Now that our bill has been thrown out of Parliament our fight will be greater than ever. But we haven't lost one ounce of courage and mean to fight the good fight to a finish.

"Those who have gone to prison in the last few days have gone bravely. They are eager to come out again only that they may resume the fight. What better illustration of purity could one ask for?

"We will have the ballot within the next year or two. It must come. We will never permit the public to live peaceably until we have succeeded. We haven't anything against the shopkeeper. We don't like to break his windows. In fact, we are his best customers. But we know that he soon will get tired of this and demand that the government shall give us a vote. And once we get suffrage in England the entire world will soon follow."

BOYS FIND DEAD MAN

Ferdinand H. Cook Disappeared From Home January 3.

Bureau of The Baltimore American,
Room 1005 World Building,
New York, February 1.

The body of Ferdinand H. Cook was found this afternoon by boys playing in the woods three miles from Jamaica, L. I.

Robert Harrison, ex-president of the Southern Society, lawyer for the family, had inserted an advertisement in the Baltimore newspapers offering $1,000 reward for information as to Cook. He was thought to have gone to Maryland while suffering from an attack of aphasia. His family inserted the advertisement hoping that search would be made for him in Baltimore.

Cook disappeared from his home on January 3. When he went out he said he was going to a store at Columbus avenue and Seventy-second street.

It was supposed that he had wandered away, suffering from aphasia or some acute mental trouble.

The discovery of the body was made by members of a Brooklyn Boy Scouts' organization, who were climbing a wall in the woods under the leadership of the scoutmaster, Arthur Miller. The body was on the ground. There was a bullet hole in the left temple. Nearby was a revolver. The scouts reported their discovery to the Jamaica Police Station, and the body was identified by papers in the pockets of the coat.

Cook was affiliated with a number of clubs. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars and a trustee of the New York College of Dentistry. At the time of his disappearance he was working as inspector for an electric light concern. He was formerly employed by the Park Department.

The police of Boston and Chicago, where Cook formerly lived, were asked to look for him. The advertisement inserted in newspapers set forth that he was about 50 years of age, five feet seven inches in height, and that he weighed 160 pounds.

The missing man a few months ago complained to Police Commissioner Bingham that five nurse girls had formed the daily habit of standing in front of his residence and making faces at him every time he appeared at the door.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Provisions of Act Extended to Express Companies.

Washington, February 1.—A favorable report on the Senate workmen's compensation act, amended to make it apply to employes of express companies as well as to those of railroads and to give state courts concurrent jurisdiction with federal courts in its enforcement, was agreed upon late today by the House Judiciary Committee. The committee voted 15 to 5 for the report after a brief discussion, closing a series of hearings.

The proposed law would prescribe specific amounts of compensation to be paid by railroads and express companies to any employe disabled by an accident while on duty. Where death results the amounts to be paid for a period of eight years range from 50 per cent. of the monthly wages of the deceased employe in case there is a widow and one or more dependent children to 10 per cent. in the event there are only partially dependent relatives. Compensation to a disabled employe would range from 50 per cent. of the monthly wages for life for employes sustaining permanent total disability, to 50 per cent. for four months for the loss of a toe.

The committee increased from $100 to $120 the maximum monthly wage to be used in calculating these percentages.

As some of the committee questioned the constitutionality of the act, a "saving clause" was added, providing that no employe or dependent who shall have lost the right to compensation under the act by reason of its invalidity should be deprived of any other right of action he would otherwise have. As passed by the Senate the act would have become effective July 1, 1912. The committee made the date July 1, 1913.

JURY FINDS CLAY GUILTY

Unexpected Verdict in Prolonged Trial at Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Philadelphia, Pa., February 1.—As a climax to a long-drawn-out, intensely dramatic trial, full of sensational developments, the jury in the case of Henry Clay, former director of public safety, and others, charged with having conspired to defraud the city out of $200,000, brought in a verdict this afternoon almost directly opposite to the instructions by Judge Staples, sitting in the case.

Carl Zilenziger, present city architect, whom Judge Staples practically ordered the jury to convict, was acquitted. Clay and Contractors John R. Wiggins and Willard H. Walls were adjudged guilty. Pending arguments for a new trial to be made March 1 the convicted men were released on $5,000 bail each.

The charges against the four defendants grew out of the Catlin investigation of more than a year ago. The four men were indicted on 12 counts of fraud and conspiracy to defraud the city on four contracts, two on city bathhouses, one on a truckhouse and another on a combined police and fire station.

All the defendants except Wiggins were present when the jury came in immediately after recess at 2 o'clock. Clay, who was a safety director during the great street car strike in 1910, sat bolt upright and his head jerked back as though struck on the jaw when the foreman read out: "Henry Clay, guilty!"

Walls was also strongly affected. He sat quietly in his chair, but his face turned the color of ashes. Zilenziger, though acquitted, was the most affected. Tears streamed down his face and he moved to an obscure corner to avoid the gaze of the crowded courtroom.

Today's verdict by no means ends the case. Clay, Wiggins and Walls will fight against entering the penitentiary until the last court closes its doors to them. If Judge Staples refuses the motion for a new trial, a higher court will be asked to review the decision and order the case reopened.

TO START DIVORCE ACTION

Walter L. Stickevers, of New York, Says Wife Is in Baltimore.

Bureau of The Baltimore American,
Room 1005 World Building,
New York, February 1.

An order signed by Justice Garretson was filed in the county clerk's office in Jamaica today, giving Walter L. Stickevers, of 520 Curtis avenue, Richmond Hill, permission to serve notice by advertisements in newspapers, upon his wife, Barbara, that he contemplates action against her for absolute divorce.

She is now said to be living in Baltimore, and the order, which was signed by Justice Garretson in the Supreme Court at Long Island City, Wednesday, permits the service of notice of the contemplated action through the medium of advertisements in Baltimore newspapers.

With the order were filed affidavits made by Stickevers regarding her conduct, upon which he expects to base his divorce suit. He recites that he was married to his present wife on May 8, 1894, in St. Leonard's Church, in Brooklyn; that they lived together at 520 Curtis avenue, Richmond Hill, and that she left him and resided alone at 1321 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn. He mentions two Jamaica men in his affidavit.

He says that while his wife had been in Baltimore he has corresponded with her, that she has received his letters and he has received answers.

FIFTY YEARS OF UNITY

Plans for a National Celebration Under Way.

Washington, February 1.—Details of a celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of national unity will be determined upon at a meeting here soon of the committee, of which Dr. E. A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia, is chairman. The committee proposes to have a national memorial in the shape of a bridge over the Potomac here urged upon Congress and dedicating exercises in May, 1915, under the direction of the Grand Army of the Republic and United Confederate Veterans, which will be a reunion of the two great armies. The proposed celebration, it is intended, shall be one of the several ceremonies in connection with the one hundredth anniversary of peace among the English-speaking peoples.

Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, today introduced a bill to appropriate $2,000,000 for the construction of a Grant-Lee memorial bridge across the Potomac River from Washington, beginning near the Lincoln memorial, to the Arlington National Cemetery.

Anarchist's Deportation Ordered.

Washington, February 1.—Marcelo Salinas, an alleged anarchist and a friend of Manuel Pardinas, the alleged assassin of Premier Canalejas, of Spain, was ordered deported today by the Department of Commerce and Labor. Salinas is at Tampa, Fla., and will be sent to Key West for deportation to Cuba, his native country.

Salinas arrived in the United States March 18, 1911.

AGED EDITOR IS SAVED FROM JAIL

Kansas City Judge Determined to Punish Wm. R. Nelson.

HE CRITICISED THE COURT

OBTAINS HABEAS CORPUS WRIT TO STAY SENTENCE.

The Charge Was That the Editor and Owner of the Kansas City Star Had Defamed the Court in the Publication of an Article Stating That the Judge Had Allowed Attorneys' Fees to Take Precedence Over Alimony in a Divorce Suit.

Kansas City, Mo., February 1.—Only persistent efforts of counsel saved William R. Nelson, editor and owner of the Kansas City Star, from jail today after a sentence of one day's imprisonment for contempt had been pronounced by Judge Joseph A. Guthrie, of the Jackson County Circuit Court.

The charge was that Mr. Nelson, through his paper, had defamed the court in the publication of an article stating that the judge, upon the advice of a divorce lawyer, had allowed attorneys' fees to take precedence over alimony in a divorce suit that was dismissed without being brought to trial.

When Sheriff William Stanley took Mr. Nelson, who is 76 years old by the arm and started to lead him to jail, Mr. Nelson said quietly "I'll not run away" and started to go with him.

Frank P. Walsh, counsel for Mr. Nelson, protested against his client being denied the right of a few minutes' consultation wita him.

"Fulfill the order, Mr. Sheriff," said Judge Guthrie. "This court is through with the case."

Mr. Walsh pleaded first with the sheriff, then with the judge that the action contemplated was without precedent and the court finally relented and granted 10 minutes' in which to present a writ of habeas corpus and presently one of Mr. Walsh's assistants, bearing the writ pushed through the crowd which filled the courtroom. Execution of the sentence being stayed, the defendant was taken immediately to the Kansas City Court of Appeals, where Judge J. M. Johnson released Mr. Nelson on his own recognizance, no bail being required, to appear for a hearing Wednesday, February 5.

Judge Guthrie's decision finding Mr. Nelson guilty of contempt came after the court's refusal to permit the introduction of evidence to show that the statement in the article complained of, that a judge had allowed a divorce lawyer to decide whether alimony or a lawyer's fee should be allowed, referred to the judge of another court.

Judge Guthrie read his decision from a typewritten sheet. When Mr. Walsh charged that it was prepared in advance the court admitted it and said "It was as easily prepared then as at any time since the facts were in the breast of the court."

DUTY OF NEWSPAPER.

"Any man, whether the publisher of a newspaper or not, has the right to criticise a court," declared Mr. Walsh, opening the argument for the defendant. "It is the duty of a newspaper to print news of this sort.

"I have a right to go out into the courthouse yard and say what I think of decisions, or even to criticise the ability of the court or his fitness for office. Mr. Nelson has not done as much as this—but has printed a report merely of what occurred in this court."

Recommending a jail sentence for the defendant, Attorney Yates, a friend of the court, declared a fine would be folly.

"For this defendant," he said, "a fine would be a farce. It would be like saying to him, 'Contribute a postage stamp to the public treasury and go on your way, printing all the mendacious articles you please.' This is but one way to reach a case of this kind. I recommend that this defendant be sentenced to the common Jail of Jackson county, that he may there have an opportunity to reflect on the course he has mapped out."

Mr. Walsh declared while it was important that the dignity of the court be maintained, it was of the same, if not greater, importance that the people, be they newspaper writers or private citizens, have the right to comment upon actions of judges and their fitness for their positions.

Every question asked the witnesses examined tending to show the position of the Star in printing news of the character in question was objected to by Mr. Yates, and the objection was sustained by the court.

In pronouncing Mr. Nelson guilty Judge Guthrie said that the editor in publishing a statement that the court, upon the advice of a "paid attorney," had granted divorce attorneys their fees "and left a woman who sought alimony to starve" had printed a "sneer at the judge and a sneer at the bench in general, thereby tending to bring judicial procedure into disrepute.

"And for this," said the Judge, "I have a grim determination that the defendant be punished. This court is in sympathy with proper attempts to bring about divorce court reform, but the effect of the defendant's action is to ridicule and criticise this court."

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